



CONFIDENTIAL.]

No. 19 of 1883.]

REPORT
ON
NATIVE PAPERS
FOR THE
Week ending the 5th May 1883.

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LIST OF NEWSPAPERS.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
1	"Bhārat Shramajīvi"	Calcutta	2,100	
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
2	"Bhārat Hitaishī"	Burrisal ... ..	.....
3	"Sansodhini"	Chittagong	600	18th April 1883.
4	"Purva Pratidhwani"	Ditto ... ..	.....	27th ditto.
5	"Jātiya Suhrid"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
6	"Tripurā Vārtāvaha"	Comillah ... ..	.....	1st Fortnight, Chaitra 1269 B.S.
7	"Prem Prachārini"	Nawabgunge, Barrack-pore. ... ..	.....	19th March 1883.
<i>Weekly.</i>				
8	"Ananda Bazar Patrikā"	Comillah	700	30th April 1883.
9	"Arya Darpan"	Ditto ... ..	.....	4th May 1883.
10	"Bangabāsi"	Ditto ... ..	.....
11	"Bārtābaha"	Pubna ... ..	.....
12	"Bhārat Bandhu"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	28th April 1883.
13	"Bhārat Mihir"	Mymensing	671	24th ditto.
14	"Bengal Advertiser"	Calcutta	2,000	
15	"Bardwān Sanjivani"	Burdwan	296	27th ditto.
16	"Chāruvārtā"	Sherepore, Mymensing ... ..	.....	30th ditto.
17	"Dacca Prakāsh"	Dacca	350	29th ditto.
18	"Dūt"	Calcutta ... ..	.....
19	"Education Gazette"	Hooghly	745	4th May 1883.
20	"Grāmvārtā Prakāshikā"	Comercolly ... ..	.....	28th April 1883.
21	"Halisahar Prakāshikā"	Calcutta ... ..	.....	28th ditto.
22	"Hindu Ranjikā"	Beauleah, Rājshāhye	200	2nd May 1883.
23	"Medini"	Midnapore ... ..	.....
24	"Murshidābād Patrikā"	Berhampore	487	20th April 1883.
25	"Murshidābād Pratinidhi"	Ditto ... ..	.....	27th ditto.
26	"Navavibhākar"	Calcutta	850	30th ditto.
27	"Paridarshak"	Sylhet ... ..	.....	29th ditto.
28	"Prajā Bandhu"	Chandernagore ... ..	.....	1st May 1883.

No.	Names of newspapers.	Place of publication.	Number of subscribers.	Dates of papers received and examined for the week.
BENGALI—concluded.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
29	"Pratikár"	Berhampore ...	275	27th April 1883.
30	"Rajshahye Samvád"	Beauleah ...	.....
31	"Rungpore Dik Prakásh"	Kakiniá, Rungpore ...	250	
32	"Sádháraní"	Chinsurah ...	500	29th ditto.
33	"Sahachar"	Calcutta ...	500	
34	"Samaya"	Ditto ...	.....	30th ditto.
35	"Som Prakásh"	Changripottá, 24-Perghs. ...	.....	30th ditto.
36	"Sudhákar"	Mymensing ...	.....
37	"Sulabha Samáchar"	Calcutta ...	4,000	28th ditto.
38	"Sríhatta Prakásh"	Sylhet ...	440	
<i>Daily.</i>				
39	"Samvád Prabhákar"	Calcutta ...	700	27th April to 3rd May 1883.
40	"Samvád Púrnachandrodaya"	Ditto ...	300	30th April to 5th ditto.
41	"Samachár Chandriká"	Ditto ...	625	27th April to 3rd ditto.
42	"Banga Vidyá Prakáshiká"	Ditto ...	500	
43	"Prabháti"	Ditto ...	.....	27th April to 4th ditto.
44	"Samáchar Sudhábarsan"	Ditto ...	.....
ENGLISH AND URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
45	"Urdu Guide"	Calcutta ...	365	28th April 1883.
HINDI.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
46	"Bhárat Mitra"	Calcutta ...	500	26th ditto.
47	"Sár Sudhánidhi"	Ditto ...	200	30th ditto.
48	"Uchit Baktá"	Ditto ...	.....	28th ditto.
PERSIAN.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
49	"Jám-Jahán-numá"	Calcutta ...	250	20th ditto.
URDU.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
50	"Akhhár-i-Darussaltanat"	Calcutta ...	.....
<i>Bi-Weekly.</i>				
51	"Amir-ul-Akhhár"	Calcutta ...	.....
ASSAMESE.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
52	"Assam Vilásini"	Sibsagar ...	.....
URIYA.				
<i>Weekly.</i>				
53	"Utkal Dípiká"	Cuttack ...	200	
54	"Utkal Darpan"	Balasore ...	160	
55	"Balasore Samvad Váhika"	Ditto ...	125	12th ditto.
56	"Perusottam Patriká"	Pooree ...	.....	9th ditto.
<i>Fortnightly.</i>				
57	"Mayurbhunj Pákshik Pátriká"	Mayurbhunj ...	.....
HINDI.				
<i>Monthly.</i>				
58	"Kshatriya Patriká"	Patna ...	.....

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.

BHARAT MIHIR,
April 24th, 1883.

The *Bhārat Mihir*, of the 24th April, observes, in reference to the address recently delivered at Glasgow by Mr. Bright's address at Glasgow. Mr. Bright, that by expressing himself at this time of powerful agitation in favour of the policy pursued by the Indian Government he has earned the gratitude of the people of India. The Editor comments at length upon the address in an article, from which we extract the following observations:—There are, even in highly civilized countries, men of narrow views, who, though they perceive that the reign of intellect has begun, and that time has wrought wonderful changes, yet cling to brute force as the only means of maintaining an Empire. From such men there is no expectation of improvement: self-interest is their god and unrighteousness their support. They are a disgrace to mankind. What is to be regretted is that to please them, and at their instigation even large-hearted men are sometimes led to follow their guidance. To the influence of such men must be attributed the loss of America by England and the late war in Egypt. It is these men who have in India raised tempest in a tea-pot over Mr. Ilbert's Bill, and made natives so uneasy.

Referring to another part of Mr. Bright's speech, the Editor remarks:—“We do not admit that England's power and prestige have not increased by her possession of India. If India had not formed part of the British Empire, most among the innumerable horde of Englishmen who are now supported by India, and fatten upon her resources, would have had to live a life of miserable degradation, or to spend their days like Alexander Selkirk in some colony planted in a lonely island abounding in wild beasts.” Mr. Bright spoke of the political effects of English education upon the people of India. “What he has said on this subject is perfectly natural. Is there in this world a wretch who can look with satisfaction on the spectacle of his country remaining for ever under foreign subjection? But if the English can show that they do not treat us as slaves; that they and we are subjects of the same Sovereign, and rest under one and the same shadow; and that their destiny is inseparably bound up with ours, then we can firmly say that the people of India will not look upon Englishmen with other than friendly eyes. What would India do with independence in that case? Of the two alternatives, namely that ‘Englishmen are their elder brothers,’ and that ‘though independent they are yet without English help,’ which would be the more agreeable to the people of India? Unfortunately most Anglo-Indians do not understand this: witness their agitation over Mr. Ilbert's Bill.”

2. The same paper contains an article headed “What will make India attached to British rule?” The Editor remarks that the time has now come when the rulers must decide whether a policy of repression or one of conciliation should be adopted as the guiding policy of the Indian administration. The educated natives of India are not now disposed to remain satisfied with the small favours which were received with thankfulness by their countrymen formerly. They now claim rights and privileges as promised them in the Queen's Proclamation. Government will therefore find it necessary to settle the future policy of the administration. Mr. Ilbert's Bill has furnished an opportunity to the opponents of a conciliatory policy to discuss the whole question. The Editor, however, is strongly of the opinion that, if a repressive policy becomes ascendant in India, British rule will end in this country, and British troops, with all the munitions of war, will not be able to avert that result. It is not known what line of policy will commend itself to Liberal statesmen. The policy they have hitherto followed, namely that of con-

BHARAT MIHIR.

ciliation, has produced excellent results. It has made the people of India forget the degradation brought upon them by Lord Lytton's Government, and has made them attached to British rule. India is now loyal and contented. Why should, then, a policy different from that which has produced these results be followed?

DHARAT MITRA,
April 26th, 1883.

3. The *Bhārat Mitra*, of the 26th April, condemns the out-still system on the ground that its introduction has led to the prevalence of drunkenness among the

The out-still system.

lower ranks of people. The Editor thinks that Government is morally bound to abolish the system.

PRATIKAR,
April 27th, 1883.

4. The *Pratikār*, of the 27th April, contains a defence of Mr. Moseley's conduct in reference to the recent durbar held at Moorshedabad by the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Moseley endeavoured, to

Mr. Moseley and the recent durbar at Moorshedabad.

the best of his ability, to make the arrangements satisfactory to all parties.

BURDWAN SANJIVANI,
April 27th, 1883.

5. The *Burdwan Sanjivani*, of the 27th April, thus refers to the Ladies' memorial against the Native Jurisdiction Bill:—The opponents of Mr. Ilbert's Bill among the European community in India are

The Ladies' memorial against the Native Jurisdiction Bill.

extremely busy in devising means to prevent that measure from becoming law. Their wives also are equally busy over the same matter. The Europeans require the assistance of their wives for the accomplishment of almost everything they want. If any requests or recommendations are to be made, it is the ladies who make them. Europeans are the true worshippers of *Shakti* or force, and the goddess of force also is favourable to them. Lest in the present agitation the unaided efforts of the male members become unsuccessful, the females have come to their aid. The European ladies know well their European partners for whom they have often suffer much. The Europeans in India are mostly hotheaded, and commit acts which lead to criminal cases being brought against them. To deliver them from all these troubles the ladies have to put forth great efforts. Consequently, if Mr. Ilbert's Bill becomes law, it will afford matter for grave anxiety to the ladies, who clearly perceive that there will result much inconvenience if the trial of Europeans is henceforth to take place before native, instead of, as now, before European Judges.

SULABHA SAMACHAR,
April 28th, 1883.

6. A correspondent of the *Sulabha Samāchār*, of the 28th April, makes the following suggestions on the constitution of the Central Board:—It is desirable

A Central Board.

that the Board should consist of six members, two of whom should be nominated by Government and the remaining four elected by the following Municipal Boards: The Municipal Boards of the Dacca and Chittagong Divisions should select one; those in the Presidency and Rajshahye Divisions one; those in Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions one; while the fourth member should be elected by the Boards of the Orissa Division. The advantages of this arrangement will be evident from the consideration that the increase in the number of elected members will enable the Board to command public respect, and that the decrease in the total number of members will diminish the expense of maintaining the Board.

PRABHATI,
April 28th, 1883.

7. The *Prabhāti*, of the 28th April, is sorry that Lord Ripon has not yet appointed any ryots' representative to the Imperial Legislative Council, and has thus disappointed public expectation.

A ryots' representative in the Imperial Council.

BHARAT BANDHU,
April 28th, 1883.

8. The *Bhārat Bandhu*, of the 28th April, referring to the opposition got up against the Roorkee Resolution by Anglo-Indians and Eurasians, goes on to

The Roorkee Resolution.

remark that the cry of the oppositionists, viz. that His Excellency favours

the native only, is not well founded, inasmuch as there is nothing in the Resolution which really clashes with the interests of Anglo-Indians and Eurasians. If the Government by passing the Resolution has done any wrong, that wrong has been committed in favour of those who are now crying against it. But the fact is that the Government in this country is not to blame for the passing of the Resolution, which has proceeded from the Secretary of State; so that, if there be in the Resolution anything to blame, the blame really belongs to him.

9. The same paper makes the following comments on the Bengal Tenancy Bill:—Though some of the sections

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

of the proposed Bill are satisfactory, yet those relating to the enhancement of rent are such as cannot be approved. The provisions for enhancement would, in all probability, increase the oppression already committed on the ryot.

10. We extract the following observations from an article in the *Halisahar Prakáshiká*, of the 28th April:—It

Mr. Ilbert's Bill and what Government will do.

can never be believed that Government will be guilty of the cowardice which seeks to promote the interests of a few Europeans at the expense of the good-will of the vast native population of this country. It is therefore to be expected that Government will not do anything discreditable in connection with Mr. Ilbert's Bill. Any lack of firmness on its part will produce popular discontent. Government is indeed placed in a difficult position. On the one hand there is the risk of incurring the discontent of twenty-five crores of native subjects, and swerving from the path of rectitude; on the other there is the risk of giving offence to the Europeans in India. What course will Government now adopt?

11. The *Grámvartá Prakáshiká*, of the 28th April, remarks with regret that the Krishnagar College has now

The Krishnagar College.

for some time past shown signs of decline. Its efficiency and prestige as an educational institution has diminished. This result is attributed to the indifference of Mr. Croft, the Director of Public Instruction to the condition of this college, which has as it were become a plaything in his hands. Within the last two years no one has been appointed as permanent Principal, and so successive men have each held office only for a short time, and then have been either transferred or have gone on leave.

12. The *Paridarshak*, of the 29th April, contains a eulogistic notice of the administration of Sylhet by the Deputy

Mr. Johnson, Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet.

Commissioner, Mr. Johnson, who is about to leave this country. Mr. Johnson was an able and popular administrator.

13. The *Sádháraní*, of the 29th April, contains an article in which the writer remarks that the greed of territorial

Territorial annexation.

annexation is one which can never be appeased. The British nation, which possesses an empire upon which the sun never sets, is not satisfied with her possessions, but thirsts for more territory. The Conservatives, when they took Cyprus, were blamed by Mr. Gladstone and his party, but now they themselves have established their ascendancy in Egypt, all the while protesting that they have no desire of annexation. The British Government is now more powerful in India than any Emperor of Delhi ever was, and yet it does not appear satisfied. Though in the enjoyment of absolute power it yet fears that its supremacy is not complete and paramount, and seems desirous of blotting out of the map the few and isolated Natives States, as if they were so many black spots. Though repeatedly promising to restore Gwalior and Berar to native

BHARAT BANDHU,
April 28th, 1883.

HALISAHAR
PRAKASHIKA,
April 28th, 1883.

GRAMVARTÁ
PRAKASHIKA,
April 28th, 1883.

PARIDARSHAK,
April 29th, 1883.

SADHARANI,
April 29th, 1883.

rule, Government does not still appear able to restore them, while people fear that it may annex Cashmere and Mysore to British territory.

SADHARANI,
April 28th, 1883.

Affairs at Cashmere.

14. We extract the following observations from another article in the same paper:—The selfish efforts of bad men among the Anglo-Indian community have been the root of all mischief—of greed of territory, bias in the administration of justice, rigorous administration, indifference to India's weal and woe, and disregard of prayer and entreaties. All empires were destroyed through the faults of bad men. Towards the closing period of the Roman Empire bribery prevailed among the Roman Senators, and liberal-minded Romans did not by any means succeed in putting a stop to the evil. It is difficult for the left hand to cut the right hand even if it is diseased. The requisite strength and courage become wanting. It will be similarly difficult for Englishmen to check the bad men among them if the latter are allowed to grow strong. Now for some years past a section of the Anglo-Indian community has persistently attempted to bring about an annexation of Cashmere by crying down its administration. The Editor proceeds to comment upon the report submitted to Government by Sir Oliver St. John regarding the death of Mr. Johnson, the late Governor of Ladak.

SAMBAD PURNA-
CHANDRODAYA,
April 30th, 1883.

Criminal jurisdiction of native Magistrates and the conduct of a European guard.

15. The *Sambad Purnachandrodaya*, of the 30th April, refers to a letter that has recently appeared in the *Bengali* newspaper, in which the writer notices the highhanded behaviour of a European guard on the Sealdah and Duttapukur section of the Central Bengal Railway. The *Purnachandrodaya* thus comments on the case:—It is only a month since the line from Sealdah to Baraset was opened, and so early as this is a European guard bringing discredit on the management of the line. As the guard is a European, and consequently not subject to the jurisdiction of the Deputy Magistrate of Baraset, who is a Bengali, he cannot be brought to punishment, except by resorting to the Court of the Magistrate at Alipore, which is distant. Is it fair that Europeans who go about the country and assault natives should be made amenable to trial only by distant Courts to which the aggrieved cannot conveniently go? Government should attend to this matter.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 30th, 1883.

The post office at Mohesrakha.

16. Referring to a rumour that the post office at Mohesrakha is going to be removed to Bagnan, a correspondent of the *Som Prakash*, of the 30th April, observes that if this is done the inhabitants of Mohesrakha, and of upwards of a hundred adjacent villages, will be put to considerable inconvenience. This will specially be the case in the rainy season, when the dangers of the navigation of the Damodar will prevent people from visiting Bagnan, situated on the west bank of the river.

SOM PRAKASH.

Primary education.

17. Another correspondent of the same paper, in dwelling on the manner in which education is imparted to boys preparing for vernacular examinations in this country, remarks that, considering the average age of the students competing for these examinations, it may be said that some of the subjects, viz. statics, dynamics, physical geography, &c., fixed for these examinations, are too high for them. It is necessary that the books teaching elements of the above-mentioned sciences should be omitted from vernacular examination courses. Again the interests of primary education in this country require that the pundits turned out by normal schools should possess a deeper knowledge of Bengali than is at present the case. This they cannot have unless the number of classes in the normal schools be increased.

18. The same paper dwells at length on the mischievous consequences of the out-still system, and remarks that, in the eye of the officers of Government, revenue is of greater concern than the wealth, life, and the character of the people.

SOM PRAKASH,
April 30th, 1883.

The out-still system.

19. The same paper, in discussing the argument often advanced by the opponents of the Native Jurisdiction Bill, viz. that the passing of the Bill will arrest

SOM PRAKASH.

English capital in India.

the flow of British capital into India, remarks:—This argument regarding the inflow of British capital has been made much of by the opponents of the Bill. Even Lord Salisbury has thought fit to allude to it. The argument, however, will not bear examination. Whatever benefits this capital may have conferred on the Indian people is surely more than counter-balanced by the mischiefs it has done. If the British capital invested in this country be removed, it would leave the country very much in the same state. The only parties who would lose by the removal are those whose interest it is to invest their capital in India. To bear out his statements the writer alludes to the cases of indigo-planters, tea-planters, and the railways companies. To begin with the indigo-planters: These men once invested, and are still investing, large sums in India; but then the amount of benefit (?) which can accrue to the country through these investments was made perfectly clear by the history of indigo-planters in Bengal. The amount of good done to the country by the capital of tea-planters is simply the money made by the planters and the enslavement of a number of poor labourers. As for the benefits derived from the capital of railway companies, the writer admits that this capital, though facilitating the means of communication, has had the effect of making people idle, and thus making their constitutions liable to disease. In short, the only class of people who are benefited by the investment of British capital in India are the labourers and those who live by service. Lord Salisbury's argument that the present amendment is unnecessary, because the anomalies intended to be removed by the Bill exist in other countries, has no weight whatever.

20. The *Samáchar Chandriká*, of the 30th April, blames the Lieutenant-Governor for overruling the claims of native surgeons to officiate for Dr. R. C. Chandra, now on furlough.

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

SAMACHAR
CHANDRIKA,
April 30th, 1883.

21. The *Ananda Bazar Patriká*, of the 30th April, thus notices the opposition of the padrees against the Roorkee Resolution of Government:—The padrees base their opposition on the ground

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 30th, 1883.

that the passing of the Resolution will generate discord between the natives of India on the one hand, and the Europeans and Eurasians on the other. But it is curious that no one should have thought fit to allude to this argument when the Cooper's Hill College was established for the benefit of Europeans and Eurasians. No one thought it worth his while to allude to this argument on the occasion of the passing of the rigorous Civil Service rules. Similar things may be said of the violation by Lord Lytton of the rule laid down by Sir Stafford Northcote conferring on the natives the right of being exclusively employed in subordinate posts in the public service. Now that some little advantage is going to be bestowed on the native everyone is ready with the above excuse. Are Englishmen in this country really fools, or do they think that the Government in this country are fools?

22. The same paper contains what is described as the speech which the Lieutenant-Governor recently made on the occasion of investing the eldest son of

Mr. Rivers Thompson.

ANANDA BAZAR
PATRIKA,
April 30th, 1883.

the Nawab Nazim with the title of Nawab. His Honor is described as saying that his position as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is a really critical one, and that all his measures, viz. his opposition to the Native Jurisdiction Bill, his defence of the out-still system, and his Pubna minute, have their origin in his characteristic timidity; and that, in consideration of the difficulties attendant on the position of a ruler, he, out of pure mercy, deprived the present descendant of the Nawab of Bengal of his regal title. Now that the son of the Nawab Nazim is brought on a level with other men, he may go on in this world without those nice feelings of respect and honour which have been of so much torment to His Honor himself.

NAVAVIBHAKAR,
April 30th, 1883.

23. The *Navavibhakar*, of the 30th April, thanks Lord Ripon for his protest against the proposal made by the Secretary of State for making India bear the whole expense of the Egyptian war. That England has consented to partially contribute to the expenses of the war is owing to His Excellency's protest only.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

24. The same paper condemns the *Englishman* newspaper for the strictures it has passed on Lord Ripon, on the supposed ground that His Excellency sent, in an unfair way, to England the telegraphic summary of the discussion which took place in the Imperial Council on the subject of the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill, and for his efforts to excite the whole Anglo-Indian community to rise in open rebellion against the Government of India.

NAVAVIBHAKAR.

25. The same paper, in commenting on the working of the new Cess Act of 1880, dwells on the imperfect and summary method adopted by His Honor in preparing the Resolution on the road and public work cesses for the year 1881-82. The report on the subject should have been full. Referring to the new Cess Act of the year 1880, the Editor remarks that, considering that the officers of Government are in some cases empowered to assess rates at their own discretion, who will deny that this discretionary power will be often abused? It is curious that the districts where this discretionary power has been exercised show a remarkable deficiency in point of collection in comparison with the demand. Now this is a puzzle to His Honor. The Editor, however, would not at all wonder at this state of things, because in cases where a sum of ten rupees is legally due, if the cess is fixed at rupees twenty, it would be enough if fifteen rupees was realized. It is on this principle that the Collector of Calcutta assesses the license tax.

SAR SUDHANIDHI,
April 30th, 1883.

26. The *Sará Sudhánidhi*, of the 30th April, makes the following remarks on the Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Bill:—The race feeling which is at present raging in the breasts of natives, on the one hand, and Anglo-Indians on the other, will doubtless go on increasing unless Government takes some effective measure to check the discussions about the Amendment Bill. The only way in which Government can do this is to ask its servants to get rid of the notion that they belong to the nation of conquerors.

HINDU RANJIKÁ,
May 2nd, 1883.

27. The *Hindu Ranjiká*, of the 2nd May, contains an article headed "What oppression!"—from which we extract the following observations:—"It is now seven hundred years since the sun of independence set never to rise again, and the Kohinoor and other precious gems have been removed to distant lands. Hoards of wealth are every moment being taken across the sea. Even the means of self-defence against robbers, thieves, and tigers and other wild

beasts have been taken away. What then is left? Almost all those things that are absolutely required for the purposes of every-day life have gone. Religion only is left. The eternal Aryan religion has continued to preserve the glory of the Aryan name. But now even that little bit of independence is shaken to its foundations by fiendish oppression. The little that is left of religious independence is about to disappear: path is being cleared for its disappearance. Justice Norris, a narrow-hearted Judge of the highest court in the land, is foremost in clearing the way, which leads to our destruction. He the other day issued a summons and had our most adorable god Shalgram brought into public court. What fearful oppression! Aryan community! there is no more time for remaining silent. It will not do to remain any longer passive and effortless. Mahmud has again entered India. The current of oppression committed by wicked Javans has again begun to flow with greater force through the heart of India. If it is not stemmed there will be no escape. No one knows where the current will take you. The glory of the Aryan name will depart for ever. Oh! this is more dreadful than even the oppressions committed under Mahomedan rule. The Mahomedans made converts to the Mussulman faith by force with the aid of the sword. With the same aid they smashed Hindu idols and offered insults to the Aryan gods. But that sort of oppression must be regarded as the better of the two, inasmuch as a stand could be made against it. But who will stand against the present oppression? If the precedent is once set by the High Court of having idols brought into a court of justice, who will have the courage to raise his head against the law? The Mahomedans were uncivilized, and maintained their supremacy by the adoption of rude expedients. The English, on the contrary, are civilized, and know how to maintain their supremacy by means consistent with civilization. Is it for this that Mr. Norris, a Judge of the highest court in the land, has devised the present means for offering insult to our gods? Mr. Ilbert's Bill has turned his head, and it is not proper to keep him in his post for one moment longer. No one, if his head is not cool and in a healthy condition, is able to discharge onerous judicial duties. Justice Norris' head has certainly turned, otherwise he would not have acted as he has done. Some lowminded Englishmen of his type have commenced to play wild pranks in the hope of preventing Mr. Ilbert's Bill from becoming law. Vain hope!"

28. The *Utkal Durpan*, of the 15th April, refers to the recent cases of oppression committed by certain European soldiers stationed in Barrackpore on native females in the neighbouring villages.

UTKAL DARPAN,
April 15th, 1883.

The Bengal Tenancy Bill.

29. The same paper discusses at length the Bengal Tenancy Bill, and advocates the cause of the landlords.

UTKAL DARPAN.

30. The *Utkal Dipikā* makes the following remarks in an article headed the "Title of the Pooree Rajah:—

UTKAL DIPIKĀ.

The title of the Pooree Rajah.

It is known to the readers that the Maharajah Dibya Sing Deb of Pooree having been transported to the Andamans, his minor son became heir to all his property, the management of all his affairs remaining in the hands of the queen-mother. The name of the heir was then Jaganatti Jenamoni. His affairs remained under the management of the queen-mother until the last Suniya, when she, in conformity with the custom of the family, installed the boy on the throne under the name of Mukunda Deb, and whole Pooree recognized the name. She brought the change of name to the notice of the Civil Court, and obtained a certificate to conduct all civil cases and keep all records in the name of Mukunda Deb. For some time the name of Mukunda Deb appeared in all papers and records

in connection with the Pooree Maharajah's office ; but now the Collector of Pooree is averse to the use of the name Mukunda Deba, and will not allow cases to be conducted in that name. The queen-mother, who entirely depends upon the income from her zemindary, is put to great hardship, inasmuch as she cannot institute cases under Act X against those ryots that do not pay their rents regularly. This is the more serious as she has to spend more than Rs. 100 every day for the service of the god Jaganath. What is more strange is that the Court, while giving a decree to Mukunda Deb, is unwilling to execute the same in his name. This action of Mr. Grant is really oppressive. It is true that the minor has received no title from Government, which, if it is so inclined, may ignore the assumed name Mukunda Deb ; but when a party has obtained a certificate from properly constituted authorities to enable it to conduct cases under a certain name, and when nothing against the same has been brought forward by any opposite party, it is not clear how the Collector's Court can object to the adoption of the name. The Collector is said to have reported the matter to Government, through the Commissioner, and there can be no doubt that the Government will come to a just decision. But it would have been better had the Collector reserved his opinion on the question until the decision of Government regarding it was made known, especially as the queen-mother had formally brought the installation of the minor under the name of " Mukunda Deb " to the notice of both the Collector and the Commissioner. Again, if the Collector had objected to the name when it was first brought to his notice, and referred the matter to Government, the queen-mother would not have complained in any way ; but the Collector did a wrong thing in first recognizing the name of Mukunda Deb and then objecting to its use. Besides, in Orissa assumed names are general, and men are often designated as they desire. Much more so is the case in the Pooree Rajah's family, which is one of the oldest and highly respected in Orissa.

After this article was written it was brought to the notice of the Editor that, on an appeal from the Collector's to the Judge's Court, the latter upset the decision of the lower Court, ordering it to conduct the case, which was under Act X, in the name of Mukunda Deb. The Judge's order was a just one.

RAJKRISHNA MUKHOPADHYAYA, M.A. & B.L.,

Bengali Translator.

BENGALI TRANSLATOR'S OFFICE,

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